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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
3	RICHMOND DIVISION
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6	LULA WILLIAMS, et al., on behalf :
7	of themselves and all individuals : Civil Action No. similarly situated : 3:17cv461
8	vs. :
9	: October 16, 2017 BIG PICTURE LOANS, LLC, et al. :
10	; 
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12	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONFERENCE CALL
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
15	
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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Hello. This is Williams against Big

Picture Loans, civil action 3:17cv461. Starting with counsel

for the plaintiffs, who is here for whom, and when you speak,

please give your name.

MS. KELLY: Good morning, Judge. This is Kristi Kelly with Kelly & Crandall for the plaintiff. Also with me for the plaintiffs is Andrew Guzzo.

MR. ANTHONY: Your Honor, this is David Anthony at Troutman Sanders here on behalf of the defendants. I'm also here with Karrie Wichtman and Justin Gray who are representing what I would refer to as the Big Picture defendants, and then Richard Scheff who is representing individual defendant Matt Martorello is here as well.

THE COURT: All right. I was in a trial last week and began -- was to begin another one today after picking the jury on Friday upon conclusion of the first trial, so I didn't have time, and I referred these discovery matters to Judge Young.

I'm not taking away the reference, but I read them, and they are most troubling to me, and so I want to sort through some of them with you, because I anticipate that the dilatory response to discovery is going to impact the schedule of filing briefs, et cetera, on the jurisdictional issue. I'd

like to set some principles for you having read what you submitted to Judge Young.

One, there isn't any reason a party can't be deposed under Rule 30(b)(1) and Rule 30(b)(6), or a nonparty for that matter, so long as the depositions are kept distinct and separate; all right?

Second, the *Breakthrough* analysis is not confined, as the defendants contend, to simply the factors that are outlined in that particular case, and, in particular, as I think *Breakthrough* makes quite clear, what happened before is pertinent to what's happening after the Red Rock transfer. In particular, the issue involves the intent of the transfer and how the transfer -- how things were handled before and after and can, in fact, implicate matters related to the privilege claims.

There is not, as I understand the papers so far, an effort to pierce the privilege by virtue of the fraud-crime exception. However, there is a statement or a citation to Rambus and to other authorities about the potential loss of privilege. And looking at the issues that are being raised, you need to get this discovery sorted out.

Ms. Kelly, what is -- the other thing is, generally discovery respecting Red Rock, so long as it is related to issues that have to do with the transfer of ownership, are fair game for discovery under the allegation of the -- in the

complaint which is sufficient, certainly, to survive a 12(b)(6) motion as to -- and any motion, facial motion for discovery at this juncture -- I mean for jurisdiction at this juncture.

The next issue is privileges. How many privileges -- documents are being claimed, Ms. Kelly?

MS. KELLY: Judge, there's been three different privilege logs that have been served to us. Some of them, it's very difficult, based on the descriptions, to even identify what is being withheld.

THE COURT: Don't be using terms like "some of them."

You have to be specific. How many privilege logs and who were
they filed by?

MS. KELLY: It's all -- this discovery dispute is solely with the Big Picture Loan defendants.

THE COURT: They have filed --

MS. KELLY: They have three privilege logs that have been served. The problem is, they're also withholding documents on the basis of legislative privilege which, first, we don't think is appropriate, and, second, they're not logging it, so we don't even know what's being withheld.

There is an objection log where they just identify a document, and so there's approximately 5,000 documents on an objection log, and we believe that the documents that they're withholding for legislative privilege are on the objection log.

THE COURT: Excuse me. Is the objection log a

privilege objection or objection for something else? 1 2 MS. KELLY: We've been told that the objection log is 3 related to Red Rock tribal documents and legislative privilege 4 documents. Then there's three separate privilege logs. 5 THE COURT: What do you mean privilege logs; 6 attorney-client privilege, work-product privilege, what? 7 MS. KELLY: It's both attorney-client and 8 work-product privilege. 9 THE COURT: Why are there three of them? 10 MS. KELLY: Because we allowed them to do a rolling production so we wouldn't delay the depositions. 11 What's the total number of documents 12 THE COURT: 13 claimed on the attorney-client privilege and the work-product 14 privilege claims log? MS. KELLY: There's approximately -- on the second 15 16 one there's approximately 20 documents. 17 THE COURT: Excuse me. Mr. Anthony, how many 18 documents have you claimed privilege to? MR. ANTHONY: Your Honor, I'm going to have to refer 19 20 to Ms. Wichtman or Mr. Gray. They know that better than I do, so let me introduce you to them again. 21 22 MR. GRAY: Your Honor, I'm pulling the information up now for the three logs. 23 24 THE COURT: Who is that? MR. GRAY: Justin Gray, Your Honor. I'm sorry. 25

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MS. KELLY: Judge, this is Kristi Kelly. On the second privilege log, there are 20 documents per page, and it's a 17-page log. I'm sorry, we're in a deposition right now, so I don't have it in front of me. THE COURT: So that's 340 documents. MS. KELLY: Then the third log has about 12 documents on it. It's only two pages. THE COURT: The first one? MS. KELLY: That's the third log, Judge. Sorry. THE COURT: How many in the first one? MR. ANTHONY: Your Honor, this is David Anthony. I'm just going to walk away for 30 seconds so I can grab my laptop, and I'll be right back. THE COURT: Sure. MS. WICHTMAN: Your Honor, this is Karrie Wichtman. There are 80 documents. THE COURT: All right, 80. You are to file -- which is it that you can't understand the privilege on, Ms. Kelly? MS. KELLY: Judge, the privilege log that I thought was the least descriptive, it didn't have dates or it didn't accord with the rules we normally have under Rambus, was the second privilege log. THE COURT: All right. Then your appropriate remedy is to file a motion to have the privilege claimed as waived and brief it, because it's an inadequate log if that's your

position. In the event that, perhaps, that may be wrong, there needs to be filed by the defendants a brief explaining each of the privileges, briefly explain why you claim each, and then you will have, please, in a notebook, each privileged document, and in front -- and tabbed with an index, and you will please describe the privilege claimed and explain in a brief one-page summary why there is such a claim.

Copies of those papers will have to go to the plaintiff so they can respond to them. We'll see where we go

Copies of those papers will have to go to the plaintiff so they can respond to them. We'll see where we go from there. We'll set a schedule for that. When are you going to file the privilege -- the attorney-client privilege and work-product privilege, Ms. Kelly?

MS. KELLY: Judge, we can do that in seven days.

THE COURT: Give me a date. Do you have a calendar in front of you?

MS. KELLY: It would be October 22nd -- or 23rd.

THE COURT: That's a motion to declare the second privilege log waived; is that what you are talking about?

MS. KELLY: That is, Judge, but we'd like the opportunity to address the other two logs as well. We're at a deposition right now, so I can't speak that we wouldn't want to try to attack anything on either of the other two logs.

THE COURT: All right, you file all of them October 23rd. Mr. Anthony, your response?

MR. ANTHONY: We'd like at least a week, Judge.

1 THE COURT: That would be the 30th; is that right? 2 MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir. 3 All right. Your reply, Ms. Kelly? THE COURT: 4 MS. KELLY: If we could have until November 8th. THE COURT: November 8th. These privilege claims 5 6 have slowed things down here, and if I find that these 7 privileges are not well-taken or that the logs are not 8 sufficient, then I'll entertain motions to assess costs of additional discovery or whatever at a later time, but I'll 9 10 abide the event. 11 Now, as to the filing of what I told you to file, Mr. 12 Anthony, or whoever is going to address these three privilege 13 logs, when are you going to file the papers that I told you to 14 file along with the claimed privilege documents and explanations properly notebooked and tabbed? When are you 15 16 going to do that, and is that Big Picture? 17 MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir. I'm going to put you on 18 mute, Judge, just so I can -- actually, how long do you guys 19 think that we'll need for that? I'm thinking at least a week, 20 ten days. 21 MR. GRAY: Probably ten considering the volume. 22 MR. ANTHONY: Ten days, Judge? Can we have until October 27th? 23 24 THE COURT: 10/27. Your response, Ms. Kelly? 25 MS. KELLY: Can we have until November 8th, please.

THE COURT: November 8th. Your reply, Mr. Anthony?
MR. ANTHONY: November 18th.

THE COURT: You see what you all have done is slowed down this jurisdictional inquiry sufficiently here that I don't know how I can deal with it on the schedule. Given the delays that have been interposed here, I don't see how I can possibly hold the plaintiffs to the date that I gave them. So I'll have to reconsider those.

As to legislative privilege, what legislative privilege is somebody asserting? Will somebody tell me that?

MS. KELLY: Judge, this is the plaintiffs. We're not really sure.

THE COURT: What is the legislative privilege being claimed, and who is it being claimed by?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, this is Justin Gray. To the extent that the discovery requests were broad-reaching and one of the named parties is the tribal secretary, we asserted legislative privilege to the named officers in defense of documents or information they may have in their capacity as a tribal official.

THE COURT: You can't do that. The mere fact that they have documents in their possession as a tribal official will get you nowhere. A, you have to establish that there is a legislative privilege. I don't know that it's ever been held that there is, but, B, under the traditional law of legislative

privilege, you have to establish an entitlement to the legislative privilege by, inter alia, describing that it goes -- that what you are holding back went through -- happened, was generated in the process of some legislation. If you don't do that, you lose. And how many documents have you claimed legislative privilege as to?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, I'm not sure. This is Justin Gray again. The documents held by individuals have been produced. Documents held by the tribe have not, and, right now, I believe we're looking at three separate documents that are -- in the first log three documents held or redacted based on legislative privilege.

THE COURT: You file a brief on legislative privilege as to the documents you are withholding. Do the same process that is used in the attorney-client privilege, work-product privilege. You want to follow the same schedule?

MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Now, what are these Red Rock documents that you are withholding?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, this is Justin Gray again, and this is the issue that we've been working back and forth with Ms. Kelly about, is the limits to what the jurisdictional discovery included, and it's our understanding under Breakthrough that the entity asserting tribal sovereign immunity is the entity to be analyzed under the Breakthrough

factors, and Red Rock is not --

THE COURT: I've read Breakthrough. You've read it, and it doesn't limit -- the Breakthrough analysis doesn't limit discovery to just the factors that were at issue there or just to the entities as to which the analysis is to be applied, because documents from a third party, for example, and back and forth to a third party can be highly relevant in deciding the fundamental question.

And so you can't -- you can't -- as I read your letter, you don't think you have to produce any Red Rock documents, and I don't think that's right. And Breakthrough certainly doesn't establish that.

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, we, at one point, offered to go back as far as January 1, 2014, to encompass all the documents related to the transaction that you just described earlier in this call. We face a couple other issues, and the fact that Red Rock --

THE COURT: Slow down. You are going too fast.

MR. GRAY: Sorry, sir.

THE COURT: So you are agreeing to provide all documents that have any relation to the transaction if they're in Red Rock's possession; is that what you are saying?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, yes, the documents would be in Big Picture's possession at this point because Red Rock is a dissolved company.

THE COURT: All right. So they transferred 1 documents, and you can identify those; is that right? 2 3 MR. GRAY: Yes. We offered a January 1, 2014, cutoff 4 date for those documents. 5 THE COURT: Why? Why is that date appropriate? 6 MR. GRAY: That sort of encompasses the beginning of 7 the transaction that's at issue. 8 THE COURT: How do you define the beginning of the transaction? 9 10 MR. GRAY: Essentially our clients begin planning and 11 looking to create and establish Big Picture and Ascension on or around that time or shortly thereafter. 12 13 THE COURT: Well, Ms. Kelly, what's wrong with that time limitation? 14 15 MS. KELLY: Judge, what we think is important for Breakthrough is why they decided to potentially take all of the 16 17 Red Rock assets and purchase them, and we think we need farther 18 back because the financial relationship is really important and 19 relevant. THE COURT: Why do you need further back? What you 20 need, it seems to me, is from the time consideration of the 21 deal began between the parties or by Red Rock. What date would 22 you think that would be? And I'm not talking about formally 23 structuring the paperwork. I'm talking about when did Red Rock 24

decide it would be a good idea to divest itself and make the

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transfer to Big Picture, and why was that done. All of that, it seems to me, is open to discovery if it was -- no matter when it was. Mr. Gray, do you disagree with that?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, not entirely, but based on the Breakthrough factors and looking at Big Picture today, every case that has gone through Breakthrough has considered -- every case that has gone through Breakthrough has considered --

THE COURT: You are running too fast, and I want you to stop right now. You do consider the entity asserting immunity, but you cannot isolate the entity claiming the immunity under *Breakthrough* and avoid producing all the documents that led up to the transfer.

You can't do that, and Breakthrough doesn't hold it, and nothing that I know of does. And if you have a case that holds it, I hold otherwise because that's just not what the law is, as I understand it. So when did Red Rock begin thinking about and analyzing and deciding whether or not to make this transfer and -- when did that happen?

MS. KELLY: Judge, this is Kristi Kelly for the plaintiff. It's our position that it wasn't Red Rock or the tribe who decided it, because the effect of the transition from Red Rock --

THE COURT: You are talking too much. You are talking too much. Stop there and tell me who it is that did decide it.

MS. KELLY: I believe we believe it was Mr. 1 Martorello, the other defendant in this case, because there was 2 3 regulatory crackdown on payday lending businesses --4 THE COURT: Yes, Ms. Kelly, I read your paper and I'm 5 familiar with that. But there had to be a transfer, didn't 6 there? There had to be contemplation of it by Red Rock in 7 addition to Mr. Martorello; right? 8 MS. KELLY: Yes, there was, Judge. 9 THE COURT: Of course, there had to be. Red Rock was a corporate entity, wasn't it? 10 11 MS. KELLY: Correct. 12 THE COURT: And at some point in time, it and its people, in conjunction with Martorello, or separately from him, 13 began contemplating the transfer that you say is the sham. And 14 when did, in your mind, that contemplation by either Red Rock 15 16 or Martorello begin? 17 MS. KELLY: It would have been in early 2014 based on 18 the documents we've seen. 19 THE COURT: Then why don't you limit your Red Rock request to January 1, 2014, and then if you find, in looking at 20 21 those documents, something that requires a further reach-back, then you can file a supplement. 22 That's fine, Judge. The only issue that 23 MS. KELLY: we could foresee with that is that the lawyers, the general 24 25 counsel for Big Picture, handled the majority of the

correspondences, and so the Big Picture employees and tribal officials may not be on any of those correspondences. That would be our only concern.

THE COURT: If they're handled by the general counsel, you must -- they're going to identify them, and if they haven't claimed them as privilege, then they're not privileged. If they have claimed them as privileged, they'll be on the privilege log; isn't that correct, Mr. Anthony or Mr. Gray?

MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then we can deal with that.

To the extent that any privilege document deals with the contemplation of the transfer that's at issue, you need to separately identify that for Ms. Kelly and for the Court so we understand that scope; all right?

MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, where does that leave us? We've taken care of the legislative privilege, the Red Rock documents, the motion to waive by the plaintiffs, and all privilege claims briefed, et cetera, et cetera, by the defendants, Big Picture, or whoever is claiming the privilege. Does Judge Lauck have the Gibbs case?

MS. KELLY: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Where does that case stand?

MS. KELLY: We have briefed the motions to dismiss,

and we're filing our reply brief for the jurisdictional discovery requests we made --

MR. ANTHONY: Judge, Judge Lauck did not order jurisdictional discovery. That issue in the scope of it is being briefed.

MS. KELLY: Correct. But we're moving forward with the non-tribal lending entities briefing, the 12(b)(6) and various arbitration motions. There are two separate cases, because the defendants in the first case, the non-tribal lending entities, also transferred back control to the tribal lending entities after the payday lending breakdown.

So in order to cease the lending in Virginia, we had to name the tribal lending entities, and that is the case where we are -- we have briefed the jurisdictional discovery issue.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Now, does that take care of the discovery questions that you all have, or do you have any left to go to Judge Young?

MS. KELLY: Judge, for the plaintiffs, we also have the issue of redacted documents that were -- there were probably close to at least one-third of the production was redacted.

MR. GRAY: We can confirm that with your decisions on what counts as documents responsive to the transfer, we'll be able to sort those and produce them now that we understand the Court's position.

THE COURT: So the redactions will be eliminated; is 1 2 that right? 3 MS. WICHTMAN: As it relates to Red Rock and Duck 4 Creek. THE COURT: Who is that? 5 6 MS. WICHTMAN: Karrie Wichtman, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Why else did you redact them, Ms. 8 Wichtman? 9 MS. WICHTMAN: There were broad requests for third-party service providers, and at this stage in 10 11 jurisdictional discovery, the vendors and capital sources of Big Picture loans we didn't feel -- we stood on our objections 12 13 related to those. 14 THE COURT: Ms. Kelly, why do you need the vendors and capital providers? 15 MS. KELLY: Well, the capital providers is about the 16 17 financing and who gets what and who is really in control of the 18 lending operation. And we believe that's part of the last 19 Breakthrough factors. So to the extent that the tribe is not funding the loans and the loans are immediately being sold to 20 21 third parties and they're getting returns on the investment that the tribe is not getting, we think that is entirely 22 relevant to the last Breakthrough factor. 23 THE COURT: That's the capital sources issue. 24 25 about the vendors?

MS. KELLY: For the vendors, that is not as necessary. I will concede that because of Mr. Martorello's production we've been able to identify a lot of them because he produces the documents un-redacted.

THE COURT: All right. You withdraw your request for the vendors at this time.

MS. KELLY: We -- I don't think we ever really specifically asked for that, but we will agree they don't need to un-redact the vendor agreement.

THE COURT: The capital services, why isn't -- Ms.

Wichtman or Mr. Gray or Mr. Anthony, why are the capital
sources leading up to and what the capital sources people were
told about what they were going to invest to, what the
structure was to be, the considerations of the structure, why
isn't all of that available to the plaintiffs where they allege
what they allege here?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, at no point did we disclose there were the capital sources, and, at this point, through production provided by Matt Martorello, all the notes and documents have been provided. So I think we're in a position right now where we're talking form over substance of what Ms. Kelly actually needs.

THE COURT: Then you provide everything about the capital sources that you have, even if it's the same documents that Martorello provided, because you may have just to show

that you got them or had them, and if there are notes on them, then they're different documents anyway, because I don't see any reason why the financial structure of this transaction is not open to discovery in terms of assessing the jurisdictional issue, and I think Ms. Kelly is right that it does implicate Breakthrough.

MS. WICHTMAN: Your Honor, this is Karrie Wichtman. I would just clarify that we have not -- we have withheld capital source related to the financing of the transaction, but we've also withheld capital sources related to the operation of the business, and in our understanding of your September 1st order, it was about jurisdiction, not necessarily operation of the business but actually the structure of the business. So that's why we withheld the capital sources related to the operation of the business. We certainly --

THE COURT: Why do you need the operation of the business, Ms. Kelly?

MS. KELLY: Judge, so the operation of the business is whether the tribe is in control. So in one of the agreements that we've seen for lending to the tribes to fund this business, the lender exerts control over basic day-to-day functions, and the capital agreements would also show what return that lender is entitled to get. And, in some situations, they may be receiving more than the tribe.

It may also explain the structure, whether they

purchased loans that are immediately funded. Any number of things could go toward the *Breakthrough* factors, but we don't have the benefit of seeing those, but we think they're definitely relevant to this inquiry.

THE COURT: Ms. Wichtman, anything else to say?

MS. WICHTMAN: I would say we provided information related to the capital sources that are used by the business in our briefs and in the interrogatory responses to name them generally, and specific information related to those capital sources and their names are not relevant to jurisdiction and the Breakthrough factors.

THE COURT: All right, that objection is overruled.

All documents relating to the structure and operation of the business are certainly pertinent to understanding who it is that's driving the boat, who it is that is in control, whether or not the tribe really has any say-so in any of the matters or is just being used as a passthrough.

There is no better way to assess that than to assess the documents by which the financial people structured the arrangement and by which operations are conducted. It seems to me that -- that's not just *Breakthrough*. That has to do with any transaction of any kind that is alleged to be a sham or a charade, because the truth then comes out with respect to how it is that the operation is conducted. And if the business operations are all squared away, for example, and the tribe

gets X and the other person gets Y and that's pursuant to the structure, it shows what role the tribe plays in it, then that's all pertinent to the discovery -- to the jurisdictional issue just as is the fact that it's, as Ms. Kelly says, she thinks it is. So that objection is overruled. There was a complaint about Ms. Kelly using subpoenas in addition to document requests. What's the objection to that?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, we didn't believe the jurisdictional order was all-encompassing of running avenues and essentially a fishing expedition to anybody and everybody she found the name of in a document, and we believe that the purpose of those is essentially --

THE COURT: Mr. Gray, you're going to have to take lessons in slowing down, because neither the court reporter nor I can follow what you are saying.

MR. GRAY: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you need to identify yourself when you are talking. So your position, Mr. Gray, is that the order I issued restricted her to the particular things that were mentioned therein; is that what you are saying by way of --

MR. GRAY: We believe it did, Your Honor. It limited it to the jurisdiction of Big Picture as it claims are its mentality status, and all the information she is seeking in these third parties has likely been supplied already, or will be based on today's decision, and we believe the purpose is

essentially to frustrate the business while it operates today as opposed to litigate the dispute.

THE COURT: Ms. Kelly?

MS. KELLY: Thank you, Judge. We issued either four or five subpoenas, and the majority of them, I believe except for two, were bank subpoenas because they were not giving us the information, and we wanted to meet our deadline.

THE COURT: Who is "they" in that sentence?

MS. KELLY: The Big Picture Loan defendants. And so through that, we learned that there are controls on their bank accounts where the Big Picture defendants can't even sign for wires or do -- control their own bank accounts, and so that led us to do more discovery. But the purpose of the subpoenas was to meet our deadlines for briefing so that we would have all the information.

THE COURT: All right. Well, the order doesn't limit the kind of discovery that is available to any party. It did deal with the kind of discovery that you all were talking about at the conference where we set up this arrangement and schedule, but it's perfectly all right to use any procedural vehicle authorized by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in pursuit of the discovery about a jurisdictional issue, and I don't see anything that Ms. Kelly has done or said is intended to interfere with the operation of the business, and so that objection is overruled, and, in any event, it is the

responsibility of any party receiving a subpoena to raise an objection to it and -- or seek protection from it. Has anybody done that that you've subpoenaed, Ms. Kelly?

MS. KELLY: I don't think any of these -- no, not that I'm aware of.

THE COURT: If they haven't, then they have to comply with them, and you get to look at them. I don't see that you have a whole lot of say in it, Mr. Gray, except to the extent you had a contention that it may have been interfering with business operations, and, quite frankly, in over 50-something years of practicing law, I have never seen that actually happen, and there's nothing that you've shown in anything that I've seen that would suggest that it is interfering with your business operations. It seems to me to be rather much an obstructionist objection, so it's overruled. Is there anything -- you need to leave with Judge Young now, or have you exhausted everything?

MS. KELLY: The only other issue, Judge -- this is
Kristi Kelly. The only other issue was the discovery that Big
Picture defendants propounded on the different plaintiffs. We
have addressed that with the defendants, and we believe it's
completely outside the scope of the order.

It asks for things like when our plaintiffs went on vacation, all their income for the past six years, and I don't know how anything dealing with the specific plaintiffs could be

relative to the Breakthrough factors.

Our plaintiffs are low-income consumers, and the discovery, in my opinion, was just to harass and belittle the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Mr. Gray, why do you need information like that on the discovery issues?

MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor, this is Justin Gray. The complaint makes allegations not only against Big Picture and Ascension but also against LVD officers, and it also attacks the fundamental integrity of the loan agreements.

Our jurisdictional discovery is propounded on behalf of the LVD officers, the four named Tribal Council members, and it seeks a basis, first of all, to claim that they're not immune from these allegations.

THE COURT: Who is not immune?

MR. GRAY: The complaint alleges that these LVD officers are not immune because they have violated federal law.

THE COURT: What is it that calls into analysis in that process, the jurisdictional issue when the people went on vacation and how much money they make, the plaintiffs? How does that work?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, the complaint goes back as far as 2009 on certain instances, and we believe we're entitled to find out exactly what information plaintiffs had going that far back to support claims that my clients are not immune as

entities or officials of the tribe.

THE COURT: I didn't ask you that. I asked you how it is that the vacation and income of the individual plaintiffs applied here.

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, we'd like to be able to determine when and where these plaintiffs were when they used our client's service, when and where they were when they took the loan, when and where they were when they spent the loan.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Gray, excuse me. A, that isn't responsive to the question I asked you. B, whether you would like to or not is a prurient interest and is not necessarily an interest related to valid discovery, and I didn't ask my question right or I wouldn't have gotten those answers.

So my question is, what relevance to the jurisdictional issue for anybody does a plaintiff's vacation schedule or income have? Can you help me with that?

MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor, and I'll be more succinct. The discovery we propounded had two of those issues that Ms. Kelly had taken path to. We have yet to receive their objections and will work with them on some of the limits to these, but primarily they allege these loans are procured by fraud and that the choice-of-law provision is faulty, and we believe that under the theory of tribal exhaustion, they're relevant to tribal sovereignty and tribal immunity.

THE COURT: How?

MR. GRAY: Because the forum-selection provisions and the choice-of-law provisions are duly authorized, valid, and were not procured by fraud, and to the extent that the allegations say that my clients have a faulty loan agreement, a sham procedure, we believe we're able to investigate that.

The procedure for a dispute is a tribal court mechanism. The doctrine of tribal exhaustion should prevail under the circumstances. If Ms. Kelly or the plaintiffs have evidence that this is somehow a sham, we'd like to be able to review that. This is not a situation --

THE COURT: So how does the plaintiff's vacation schedule show that?

MR. GRAY: Like I said, Your Honor, perhaps some are reaching. The bulk are not.

THE COURT: I'll tell you what. Because you reached and went too far on at least three of them, all your discovery requests are stricken, and you may posit discovery requests that confine to the issues you are talking about in such a way as you can demonstrate when we next talk about it.

As of now, all of your discovery requests to the plaintiff are stricken, and you start all over again. That's what happens when you go too far.

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, are we entitled to -- this is Justin Gray again. Are we entitled to take depositions of the plaintiffs?

THE COURT: Yes, you are.

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, this is Justin Gray again. If Ms. Kelly is through, we have a couple issues we'd like to present to the Court as well.

THE COURT: I don't know what you have left to present given that your discoveries have been stricken. What is your issue?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, we'd like to look at a reasonable limit to the discovery, and I'd like to back up one second on what we have originally produced here. We broke --

THE COURT: Mr. Gray, excuse me. I've read all that.

MR. GRAY: Then the short and sweet, Your Honor, is that we're at \$140,000 deep, and we have documents that we now need to go back through again. The tier two and tier three categories are --

THE COURT: Slow down.

MR. GRAY: The tier two and tier three production are largely going to be duplicative at a cost of 700-plus thousand dollars. We believe everything that the Court has instructed we turn over today will be encompassed in tier one production, especially after we return to it based on your instructions, and before our clients get into \$700,000 of additional expense at probably five weeks of realistic time, we think that the discovery should be ended with tier one after we re-review this

collection based on today's instructions.

THE COURT: My suggestion is that you file a detailed brief respecting what you're talking about with respect to tier one, tier two, and tier three, and my general approach -- this is a case -- what is at stake here, Ms. Kelly? How much can the ad damnum be or the jury award be?

MS. KELLY: Judge, the defendants have not told us the amount of money that's at stake in Virginia, but in the Gibbs case, we know that they took \$93 million from Virginia residents, and so we understand that Big Picture is a bit smaller of an entity, so I would estimate that -- I mean, this is just a really off-the-cuff guess, but approximately \$30 million would be at stake --

THE COURT: Excuse me. Mr. Gray, how much do you think is at stake assuming she wins?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, our best estimate at this time is less than \$5 million from Virginia residents.

MS. KELLY: And, Judge, this is Kristi Kelly, but any of that money would be trebled, and as to their request about tier one, we already agreed to that, to limit it to tier one discovery in our meet-and-confer. But we reserved the right to have them search two other custodians after we reviewed their most recent production.

The problem, though, is that half of their production of 10,000 pages so far was redacted, and they withheld

approximately 5,000 documents. So we are fine working with them on the scope of the discovery, and we're not trying to be punitive. I already agreed to that.

THE COURT: All right. I think that is made clear. I think your request for a limit on what you are calling tier one, two tier, and tier three is premature until you do what you're required to do, Mr. Gray, by what I've directed you to do today, and then Ms. Kelly looks at it and then you all can talk about it again, and you are free to raise that issue at a later time.

As of this time, looking at the allegations of the complaint, the information that has been provided in the briefing and the papers on discovery and an assessment of what counsel have said, the discovery sought so far has been -- is proportional and is certainly appropriate. So I don't see any way that at this juncture it's appropriate for the Court to impose further stricture. What's the next point you've got, Mr. Gray?

MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor, I'm just checking notes. We'd also like to ask for a limit on plaintiffs' deposition to the named parties. Again, this also all goes to the scope of what is necessary to evaluate Big Picture as it operates today, and we provided five times more documents than every case ever to analyze Big Picture at a federal level, and we have produced more documents in our initial motions than any motion has ever

done before.

We have provided depositions starting today and tomorrow and then of the other named defendants, and we think anything else is excessive for what the Court will need to evaluate the status of Big Picture and whether or not the named tribal officials are immune.

THE COURT: Ms. Kelly? What kind of restrictions do you want? I still don't understand it.

MR. GRAY: We're asking that the depositions essentially be limited, Your Honor, to the parties, to the named parties.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. What is your position, Ms. Kelly?

MS. KELLY: Judge, we've already agreed to that. We have two depositions noticed for two of the executives of Ascension, but we said after we reviewed the production, we can likely withdraw those.

THE COURT: You are limited in your deposition to the parties, and you are waiting to see what happens, and so the request is premature, but as a practical matter, there's no reason to limit anybody's depositions to just the parties where some nonparty may have pertinent information.

Let us suppose, for example, that one of the lenders' documents shows facts that reasonably show that the tribe doesn't have any real interest in this. If they want to take a

deposition of that person to confirm what the operating situation is and what the loan situation is, that's perfectly all right.

I don't know where you came to this nonparty/party distinction in the first place, Mr. Gray, but I don't think it's appropriate. But in any event, it's premature, and she can -- you can raise it after she decides to do whatever she's going to do with the two nonparty depositions that she's noticed.

Is there anything else -- I'll tell Judge Young that this matter is moot now based on what we talked about today.

MS. KELLY: Judge, for the plaintiff, that's correct. We really appreciate your taking the time to handle this.

THE COURT: If I hadn't had a free day and Judge

Young wasn't tied up in a settlement conference, I wouldn't

have done it, but it needs to get done because of the schedule

we're on. How about you, Mr. Gray; is that okay?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, I believe we've addressed all the issues other than revising the calendar going forward with this. We have briefing deadlines on these other topics right now, but looking at where we are now, I believe plaintiffs' brief is due November 3.

THE COURT: Ms. Kelly, you can't get your brief done and get everything done by this time given the schedule that we've got, so my suggestion is that the two of you sit down

after you assess the documents as they come in, you get some things under control, and we'll set a new date for your response, Ms. Kelly, and a new date for your reply, Mr. Gray. And, in the meantime, that provision of the order will be held in suspension and not apply.

MS. KELLY: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Now go back to your depositions and see what you can do. What have you done about trying to settle this case, folks? Have you had a discussion with any of the magistrate judges?

MS. KELLY: Judge, this is Kristi Kelly. Mr. Anthony and I have discussed broad ideas, and we've talked about other settlements in other cases, but I just don't know that we're there.

MR. ANTHONY: There has not been, Judge -- this is

David Anthony -- conversations yet with a magistrate judge.

THE COURT: Is the magistrate judge assigned? I just haven't looked at the docket.

MR. ANTHONY: I seem to remember yes, but I'm not sure, and I guess since Judge Young was involved in the discovery, that would be Judge Novak, but I can't remember, Judge. I think yes, but I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Actually now I remember. Ms. Hooper told me I did assign it to Judge Young, and I didn't see any problem with him being involved in the discovery as well as settlement,

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1	so I'll double-check that, but you all need to sit down and
2	sort through this case.
3	MS. KELLY: Thank you, Judge.
4	THE COURT: All right. And you need to get do you
5	all need the transcript so you can make sure you understand you
6	comply with everything; is that correct?
7	MS. KELLY: Yes, plaintiffs would like to order the
8	transcript.
9	MR. ANTHONY: This is David Anthony on behalf of
10	defendants, yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: Both of you have it. Thank you.
12	MR. ANTHONY: Thank you.
13	THE COURT: Bye-bye.
14	
15	(End of proceedings.)
16	
17	
18	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
19	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
20	
21	
22	/s/ P. E. Peterson, RPR Date
23	P. E. Peterson, RPR Date
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